## NEW-YORK TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

FORECAST OF THE GLADSTONIAN ORGAN. WOULD DRAG DOWN NOTED MEN WITH HIM A LARGE AMOUNT OF LEGISLATION TO BE OUT-

LINED-MANY AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE TO THE ADDRESS.

Lordon, Jan. 30.-" The Daily News" publishes forecast of the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament to-morrow. This fore ast s substantially as follows:

bill and a County Council Reform measure, the Speech will is timate that a licensing reform meas election of county magistrates, and proposals af- in jail. In 1889 I inspected the newly formed Royal Commission on Poor Law Relief, which is to deal with the old age pension had found them and stated them. question: to the Indian Currency Commis ion, as ant's Commission and the Government proposals ing agitation for the release of the dynamite conviets and Irish political prisoners, except in a aim at permanent peace in Ireland.

Referring to international affairs, the Speech imely settlement of the recent ministerial crisis n Cairo and the restoration of harmony with the Khedive, and to the Monetary Conference at Brussels as assisting the Governments represented fully to understand one another's views. Regarding the condition of the home and foreign trade, the Speech is understood to be more optimistic than might have been expected. The relations of Her Majesty's Government with all foreign Powers will be declared satisfactory, and hopeful reference will be made to the future of commerce between the United Kingdom and the

The debate on the address will bristle with amendments. Mr. Chamberlain will raise at once the Home Rule question by an amendment denying the advisability of a separate Irish Legislature. Mr. Labouchere threatens amendments on the retention of Uganda and the continued occupation of Egypt. John Redmond has his motion as to Irish prisoners, and James Lowther an amendment regarding destitute aliens. Kier HE INFLICTS A SERIOUS WOUND ON M. PICHON, Hardie wants to condemn the Government as overboking the claims of the Labor party; and the publicans' friends in the House, still a powerful section, will prepare an amendment protesting against interference with their vested rights. Unless the House grow fierce with impatience, it will have about three weeks of oratory before Mr. Gladstone can get an opportunity of introducing his Home Rule bill. his Home Rule bill.

Messrs, McCarthy, Sexton and Dillon have in a
Messrs, McCarthy, Sexton and Dillon have in the Home

Messrs, McCarthy, Sexton and Dillon have in a hesisting way approved the clause in the Home Rule bill, reserving the control of the land question to the Imperial Farliament for a fixed number of years. But they differ with Mr. Gladstone as to the period during which the Irish Legislature has to wait. Mr. Gladstone proposes ten years. The Irish leaders think live too long, and demand three with further advances from the Imperial exchequer under the Land Purchase act, in order to reconcile their constituents to any delay whatever. It is doubtful whether Mr. Gladstone will be able to get the bulk of his supporters in the House to assent to any further grant, and the Irish members will reject the clause without its financial appendix.

#### MEETINGS OF VARIOUS GROUPS. THE RADICAL PARTY, THE IRISH UNIONI'TS

AND THE LIBERAL-UNIONISTS DECIDE

ON THEIR SEVERAL POLICIES. London, Jan. 30 .- The new Radical party met this evening to decide upon a plan of action in Parliament. discussion in the House of Radical measures, and a sessional committee of eleven was appointed to see that this programme be carried out. Samuel Storey, member for Sunderland, presided.

Colonel Saunderson, member for North Armagh. presided this evening at a meeting of Irish Unionists who resolved to fight the Gladstonian programme at every step. The release of the Gweedore prisoners seed, and a resolution was passed in favor of making strong contests in the North and south

A meeting of the Liberal-Unionists, with the Duke of Devonshire in the chair, resolved that the party endeavor to compel the Government to introduce subject of autonomy before any other question of the Home Rule programme.

The usual dinners were exceptionally well attended. Mr. Gladstone entertained at his official residence in Downing-st., and later Mrs. Gladstone gave a small The Earl of Kimberley entertained at the India Office, the Marquis of Salisbury, Arthur J. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire, at their city resi dences. The Queen's speech was read and discussed. It is virtually the same as "The Daily News's" fore

of it.
he negotiations between the Government and the
hing Liberal-Unionists as to their privilege to sit
with gangway on the Government side of the
se have resulted in Mr. Gladstone and sir William
touri promising to use their influence to prevent
Chamberlain and his followers from being molested
he blesses in cusations.

## RELEASE OF A NOTORIOUS MURDERESS.

London, Jan. 30 .- A sensation has been caused by the release, by order of the Home Office, of Marguerite Dixblanc, the Park Lane murderess, who was con victed in 1872 of causing the death of her mistr Madame Riel. The crime was discovered on April 8. Madame Riel's daughter, who was a member of the French company then performing at the St James's Theatre, arriving in Lordon from Paris early on that morning, and on presenting herself at No. 13 Park Lane was informed that her mother was It was soon discovered that certain doors were locked, that the keys were missing and that the cook could not be found. This led to an examination of the house, when the dead body of Madame Riel was found in the pantry. Her death appeared to have been caused by strangulation. An examination of the safe showed that the murder had been acempanied by the robbery of gold, bank notes, French

bonds and railway shares. Sispicion was at once fixed upon the cook, Mar-Burite Diablanc, a Belgian by birth. She was traced to Paris, where she was arrested and made a full confession. Reing brought to this city, she was tried. convicted and sentenced to death; but the jury recommended her to mercy on the presumption that the murder had been preceded by >-; parrel between Dixhe and Madame Riel, and was therefore not pre-diated. The authorities gave effect to this recom-dation by commuting the sentence to imprisonment

UNWILLING TO STRENGTHEN THE GERMAN NAVY

Berlin, Jan. 30,-In the Budget Committee to-day the Government asked the Deputies to vote a battle ship, three corvettes, a cruiser, a dispatch boat and several torpedo boats. The committee, however, voted only the dispatch boat. In view of the Emperor's recent speech for a strong navy, the meagre ss of this concession caused much comment. During the detate in the committee, Admiral Hollsmann said that the battleship asked for was the first, one of five which the Government had decided to build, each to cost 7,500,000 marks.

THE KAISER'S THANKS TO HIS WELL-WISHERS. Berlin, Jan. 30.-An Imperial rescript addressed to hancellor von Caprivi was published in the "R Ichsan leiger" to-day. It expresses the Emperor's gratitude to all who sent birthday congratulations to him, es pecially to those "whose assurances of loyalty and nce in his efforts to secure the safety of the land confirm his belief that those efforts, under guidance, will be successful."

SIGNOR MONZILLES THREAT.

BEFORE HIS ARREST HE GAVE A REPORTER A LIST OF CABINET MINISTERS AND EX-MINITERS INVOLVED IN THE

ITALIAN BANK SCANDALS. Rome, Jan. 30.-Signor A. Monzilli, Director of the Bureau of Industry and Commerce, who was arrested on Friday afternoon for complicity Besides promising the introduction of the Irish in the bank scandals, gave an interview to a Besides promising. The Electoral Registration Reform reporter on Friday morning. "If I am arrested," he said, "others of high standing will be arrested too, I can assure you. I shall have Cabinet special option scheme, a bill dealing with the Ministers and ex-Ministers to keep me company fection of Established Church of Scotland and banks now involved in the scandals, and I found the Church of Wales will be offered for the conthe Church of Parliament. Next there will be the National Bank and the Bank of Rome, I promised legislation to extend the powers of the warned the Government that the National Bank London County Council, and a Board of Trade would certainly collapse sooner or later, unless pessure expanding the functions of the present drastic reforms were undertaken at once. My Labor Eureau. Reference will be made to the official superiors, however, compelled me to make a report exactly contradicting the facts, as I

Signor Monzilli acknowledged that in the case out to present a report to Parliament, and to a of the Bank of Rome his prophecies had not yet house of the land ques proved true, although future developments, he gard its further work as superfluons, and its final non in Wales. The attention of the House will said, would justify them. The persistence of he asked to the report of the Irish Evicted Ten- the reports that Signor Lacava, Minister of Industry and Commerce, who managed the last clee- Chamber that more than 100 Deputies were tovolved based thereon. Allusion will be avoided regard- tions for the Government, is implicated in the in the scandal. This sweeping charge imposed the scandals has led everybody to expect that he daty of investigation upon the judicial authorities will resign soon, and his resignation, Signor guarded reference to the general measures which Monzilli said, would be followed by startling exposures. Monzilli also asserted that Rattazzi, Minister of the Royal Household, some time ago will hopefully remark on the Behring Sea arbitra- berrowel 1,375,000 francs from the Bank of on about to open in Paris, and will refer to the Rome, which he subsequently repaid. This statement has been confirmed from several sources,

Signor Monzilli gave the reporter a list of Ministers and ex-Ministers who had been bribed lost by a vote of ten to six. Eventually two sulor subsidized in various ways by the banks now

in trouble, and earnestly requested that in case he be arrested the list be published at once. Despite the vote of the Deputies on Saturday against a Parliamentary inquiry into the bank scandals, the subject of the inquiry was debated again to-day in the Chamber, Signor Calajanni, who led the attack upon Premier Giolitti on Fri-day, proposed that a motion favoring a Parlia-mentary inquiry be made one of the orders of the day for to-marrow. Premier Giolitti repeated his argument against precipitating the immediate dis-cussion of the bank scandals, and Signor Cala-janni's proposal was rejected. Signor Mentagan spoke at length as to the reports that several Departies were to be prosecuted for dishonest deal-ing with the banks of Rome and Naples. Premier ing with the banks of Rome and Naples. Fremier Giolitti replied that no such action was contem-plated, and that the reports had been spread with malicious intent.

## M. DEROULEDE FIGHTS ANOTHER DUEL.

A DEPUTY WHOM HE HAD AFFRONTED. Paris, Jan. 30.-Deputies Deroulede and Pichon fought a duel with swords this afternoon. The meet ing was the result of an insult offered by Deroulede to Pichon in the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, when Der ul-de called out to Pichon: "You are M. Herz's sleeping partner!" Afterward, in the lobby, Deroulede repeated the words. It was reported on Sunday that Deronlede wished his seconds to defer final arrange ments for the duel until Picton explained why be telt insulted by a mention of his relations to Cornellus Herz. The duel was, however, not deferred.

swords were the weapons and the two men fought with considerable vindictiveness. Pichon, who is a col with considerable vindictiveness, Pichon, who is a col-laborator with M. Clemenceau on "La Justice," being evidently anxious to injure Deroulede. The latter succeeded in wounding Pichon seriously in the ribs, while Deroulede himself received a scratch on the face from Pichon's sword. The seconds then declared honor satisfied, and Pichon's wound received immediate at-tention. Deroulede was warmly congratulated by his friends.

TRYING AN EX-LORD MAYOR FOR CONSPIRACY. London, Jan. 30.-The trial opened to-day before Mr. Justice Hawkins, in the Queen's Bench Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, of Sir Henry Isanes, formerly Lord Mayor of London; Joseph Isane his brother; Horailo Bottomley and Charles Dolman, who were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Han sard Publishing Union, which was wound up in 1861, of a large sum of money. Bottomley was the promoter and managing director of the Hansard Union, Eighty members were present. A resolution was sir Henry Isaars was chairman and a member of the passed that the party make every effort to secure the board of directors, his brother Joseph was connected with the Union shrough Sir Henry, and Dolman was the managing director of Myers & Co. The charges against the defendants are voluminous, their subtance being that the accused men set to work to buy mills which they subsequently sold to the Han sard Union at a much higher price than they paid for them. According to the articles of association of the Union, no director was entitled to buy or sel property for the company. The sum of money involved in these transactions was large, and it is held by the prosecution that all the directors of the company are responsible for the sums of which the company was defrauded.

A special jury was called to try the case, Charles Russell, the Attorney-General, appeared for he prosecution. In his opening speech he contended that it mattered little whether the directors of the company other than the accused men knew that Bottomley had pocketed the greater part of the money paid for the mills. Their responsibility was not increased or decreased by this knowledge or lack

SAYS TMOTHY HEALY THREATENED HIS LIFE. London, Jan. 30.-Ex-Police Inspector Murphy, who was dismissed from the force on charges of having manufactured evidence, applied to a magistrate this morning for a warrant for the arrest of Timothy Healy M. P. Murphy deposed that he was standing to Gardiner's Place this morning when Healy passed along. Murphy remarked loud enough for Healy to hear: "There goes the bloody ruffian who ruined

Healy stopped and, fumbling in his pocket, said : Another word and I'll put a bullet through you! Murphy deposed that he believed Healy had a recolver at the time. The magistrate refused to issue warrant, adding that Murphy had no right to use uch language. Mr. Healy denied postively that he ad used the language alleged by Murphy.

MRS. LANGTRY'S STORMY VOYAGE IN HER YACHT. Mar-eilles, Jan. 30-Mrs. Langury's yacht arrived ere to-day from Cowes, after a tempestuous voyage. The deck was swept almost constantly by heavy seas Water poured into the cabin and ruined most of the rich furniture and carpets. Mrs. Langiry has post-poned her voyage until the damage can be repaired.

MISS ISABELLA URQUHART MARRIED. London, Jan. 30.-Miss Isabella Urquhart, an actress well known in New-York, was married to-day to Guy Standing, a son of the well-known English actor, Herbert standing. The wedding took place at the Marylebone Church. Among those present at the ceremony were Miss Grace Hawthorne and severa ceremony were Mother Americans.

AN AUSTRIAN STATESMAN PARALYZED. Vienna, Jan. 30.—The Chevalier Antoine von Schmer ling, the Austrian statesman who has been leader of the Opposition since 1879, whose illness was announce

# some time ago, bus had a stroke of paralysis and is now speechless.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN TUNIS. Tunis, Jan. 30.-A dynamite bomb was exploded in this city last night, causing much damage. citizens were panic stricken for awhile. There is no clew to the authors of the outrage.

LADY ALICE GOOCH'S PETITION DENIED. London, Jan. 30.-The jury in the Gooch divorce case o-day returned a verdict that Lady Alice Gooch and her husband, Sir Alfred, had both been guilty of in ndelity, and the petition of Lady Alice for a judicial separation on the ground of Sir Alfred's infidelity was therefore denied.

## STRIKE IN A GOVERNMENT FACTORY.

Buda-Pesth, Jan. 30,-The efforts of Frusslan Sochalists to foment trouble in the Government small arms factory in this city culminated to-day in the strike of 1,500 men. The men first made a demand upon Colonel Kuchn, the manager, for an increase of wages, which he refused to consider. They were already better paid, he said, than men doing similar

work in private coverns. Some of them had earned regularly \$2 or \$2.25 a day. The strikers murch d to the technical works, on the outskirts of the city. and compelled the men at the forges to step work and join them. The police have arranged to prevent a repetition of this coercian to morrow.

### BRISSON COMMITTEE'S WORK.

A DECISION TO CONTINUE IT ACTIVELY

DEFEAT OF A MOTION FOR PREPARATION OF A

FINAL REPORT ON THE PANAMA INQUIRY. Paris, Jan. 30.-The session of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry today was mainly devoted to the discussion of the proper time for making the final gressists, favored the appointment of a reporter ger eral forthwith, and consequently the termination of

the committee's activity. would mean the conclusion of the committee's work although he would consent to making a preliminary report of the committee's discoveries in the Panan matter up to the present. Deputies Grousse Gamard, De Ramel and Loreau, all of the Right, and Deputy Pelletan, of the Left, opposed the making of any report, and advocated the continuation of the committee's full activity.

Deputy Barthou replied that, as the law had undertaken to probe the scandal, the committee should restatement should be delivered to the Chamber of Deputies. The statement had been made in th with whose prerogatives the committee ought not t

Deputy Sarrien's motion for the immediate appe ment of a reporter-general was then voted down by fifteen Deputies against ten. Deputy Gerville Reache, of the Left, then moved the appointme a special reporter to demand from Deputy Delnhaye complete proofs as to the guilt of the members of the Chamber whom he had accused. This motion was commissions were appointed to inquire into the relations of Deputies and editors to the Panama Cana

ARTON WILL USE POISON IF NECESSARY. IF HE IS ARRESTED HE WILL NAME THE BRIBED DEPUTIES.

Paris, Jan. 30 .- The "Libre Parole" to day publish an interview with M. Arton, whose name has been so frequently mentioned in connection with th rested there would be remous for his not being taken into custody. He declared that he always carried poison with him, and was ready to commit sui ide i he thought the exigency of affairs demanded it. He denied the charge that had been made against him that he had embezzled the sum of 0,000,000 francs Arton refused to name the members of the Chambe of Deputies who had accepted bribes in connection with the Panama Company, but said he would name them if the police caught him.

#### M. WYSE'S MISSION TO ROGOTA.

Panama, Jan. 30.-The local newspapers annu with evident satisfaction the departure of M. Wys of the Republic. The purpose of this visit is to a sist in the initiation of the arrangements for grantic necessity of which is now more urgent than at an ime since the cessation of work. The newspaper say that his selection to put through the delica regotiations is the most wise that could have be

PENALTIES FOR UNWILLING WITNESSES. Paris, Jan. 30.-The Senate to-day voted urgency when examined by a magistrate should be liable to he penalties inflicted upon perjurers. The vote wr opposed by the Royalist Senators, who believed the t was aimed at Deputy Delahave, on account of h refusal to answer several questions put to him by M

Franqueville. The Press Laws Committee in the Chamber Deputies to-day approved the amendments made by the Senate to the bills providing for punishment of offences against foreign rulers and their diploma representatives, and of incitement to revolt against the existing order. The principal changes made the bills by the senate consisted in the restoration of

#### NORWEGIAN CABINET CRISIS LIKELY. THE RADICALS IN THE STORTHING TO JOIN ISSUE WITH THE KING ON THE CON-

SULAR QUISTION. Christiania, Jan. 30.-It is believed that a Tain risis is again imminent on account of the ag for a separate consular service for Norway. Endicals in the Stortling, who have suffered juestion to rest for some time, have resolved, it dated, to refuse the usual credit for diplomatic penses, thus rebuiling King occur for his refu o sanction a consular system separate from that weden. It is believed that this action on the par of the Radicals will compel King Oscar to dismiss M. Steen, the Radical Premier, and will bring the consular question to an acute point, as between the King and the Norwegian Radicals. M. Stang, th Conservative leader, is said to be willing to form :

The question relative to a separate consular service now used only as a pretext by the Norweglan indicals to create a popular agitation against sweden it has been formerly explained here that, though the to Scandinavian countries united under the Consiltuon of 1814 had each preserved a distinct Minister at Parliament, their foreign relations were viewed dentical and were conducted by the King of Sweder ind Norway, who appointed Ministers and Consul throad. The Norwegians claimed recently that, their ommerce and navigation being superior to those of weden, they should have the right to have their ow Minister of Foreign Affairs and their own consul-The Stang Cablact at Christiania opposed this pept for wish, and was replaced by the Steen Ministr which, however, alandoned the scheme of a distinc foreign office and only maintained the claims for

separate consulates.

The discussion has been dragging along for hearly the cover the real two years, and is revived only to cover the rea-motives of discontent in Norway. That country is more liberal than Sweden, and it has felt more or le the influence of Radicals, even of Republicans, like the famous national witter Bjoisen. These liberal and autonomeus sentiments of the Norwegians have been kindled into a flame by the recent adoption of the new Military law at Stockholm, which thereas the Swedish army. The Radicals at Christiania serted that this measure was a menace to Norwegla independence, inasmuch as the Stockholm Chamber or Rigsdag, had voted down a median tending to probably the employment of the Swedish army entside of the national territory without a special authorization of the Parliament. Moreover, the Norwegish Radicale as formerly stated here, charge the Stockholm Government with leaning too much toward Russia and Allinice, while Norway is inclined toward Russia and France. The union between the two Scandinaving countries would be in immediate danger if a division had not occurred in the ranks of the Radical party, a portion of which has declared recently that it is opposed to a secession movement. serted that this measure was a menace to Nerwegi

## A POSTOFFICE ROBBED.

When Postmaster W. S. Vandewater arrived at his office at Far Rockaway yesterday morning, Le found that the front door had been forced open and the office entered. The safe had been blown open, and \$200 in money and some valuable papers stolen. An alarm was immediately given, but with no result, as the burglars had made their escape several hours before.

#### several hours before. ALL THE DUMPING SCOWS AT WORK.

Commissioner Brennan said yesterday that he had all his dumping scows at work and was doing his utmost to get rid of the accumulated street collections. Last even-ing he set his night gangs at work in Vesey, Greenwich, Warren, Murray and Chambers sts. West Broadwy College Place, Earclay and Washington sts., in 196th avc. below Fifty-ninth-st. and in Fourteenth-st. west of Fighth-ive. There is still delay in putting the block system into operation. The Commissioner says that he must clear the streets of refuse before he can stirt the system which the law required should be enforced in-

## DISCUSSING ANNEXATION.

A SENATE RESOLUTION ASKING THE PRESI DENT TO OPEN NEGOTIATIONS.

IT LOOKS TOWARD ADMITTING HAWAII AS A TERRITORY-NO PRECEDENT IN OUR BUS-TORY FOR JUST SECH A COURSE. IRV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRUBUNE.1

Washington, Jan. 30.-Senator Chandler made to-day the first move toward action by Congress in the request brought by the delegates of the Hawalian Government for annexation to the United States. Mr. Chandler, though not a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, is HE THINKS A DUAL PROTECTORATE A POSone of the most active members of the Senate in all matters affecting the relation of the United States with other countries, and the resolution he offered to-day will be found to be most opportune and important, in that it may serve to lemonstrate the feeling and opinion of Congress on the proposition of annexation. By the terms of Mr. Chandler's resolution the President is requested to enter into negotiations with the Provisional Government of Hawaii for the addission of the islands as a Territory of the United States, and to lay the convention before Congress for ratification by logislation.

It will be observed, on reading Mr. Chandler's proposal, that it is exceedingly general in its language, and embraces in its scope all possible ng toward the acquirement of Hawaii by the with the purpose of committing this Government ize sentiment in Congress, so that when the Hawaiian Commissioners arrive in Washington there may be some definite plan of action determined on, if possible, by Congress, and the Executive. Mr. White, of Louisiana, objected to National influence and make it absolute. consideration of the Chandler resolution this moraing, and it went over under the rule till to morrow, when it will either be voted upon or referred for further consideration to the Com-

mittee on Foreign Relations. As said above, Mr. Chandler's resolution is exremely general in its character and covers several assible methods of procedure in dealing with the in the first place, to enter into negotiations with the are content and willing to accept the situation. Hawaiian Commissioners for the admittance of the Sandwich Islands as a part of the territory of the United States. By the wording of the Chandler proposition, Hawaii is to be admitted purposely made rather vague, so as to give as much latitude as possible to the Administration n its negotiations, and yet to stipulate on the art of Congress that the newly acquired islanda hall not come into the Union at once as a State, on the same terms and with the same powers as other admitted States. Strictly speaking, of course, the United States cannot "admit" a foreign ountry "as a Territory." The central Governcan acquire and govern foreign territory and subsequently give it, or any portion of it, self y Congress "as a Territory," so that in dealing with the Hawaiian proposal of annexation the Administration will have to be left largely to its adopts the Chandler resolution, will simply be stipulating as a definite condition that the new

erritory shall not come in as a full-fledged State lusion of a convention of annexation, Mr. Chandr's scheme offers two alternatives. The Presiessession of the islands by the exercise of the ef-war, as have cormany and France, reaty-making power slone. On the other hand, e may conclude a general agreement with the Hawaiian commissioners for the approval of their provisional government, and then ask Congress, through both branches, to pass such legislation as will ratify it and at the same time fix the acquired islands are to be accepted as a part of the United States. There are precedents which would justify either course of action, though in some respects the con lition of Hawaiian annexation differ materially from those attending the acquisition of Louisiana,

Florida and Alaska and the admission of Texas. Louisiana, Florida and Alaska were acquired y cession on the part of foreign powers with whom treaties of purchase were made by this invernment. The territory bought was held to sta

But the Texas precedent will not fit, if the United States is to acquire Hawaii not as a State, but as an addition to the general territory as yet undefinitivel; for in that case an enabling act on the part of Congress would be inapprepriate, apparently, and quite unnecessary.

Texas, it will be remembered, after revolting as a province of Mexico and declaring itself an independent Republic, entered into negotiations with the United States for admission into the Union. An aanexation convention was signed by the representatives of the Texan Republic and of the Tyler Administration, but the Senate refused to ratify it, the Northern Senators generally fearing that the admission of the new State would add too much to the existing slave power. Several Southern States threatened secession if admission were denied to Texas, and Guring the last months of the Tyler Administration, Mr. Callieun then being Secretary of State, the House of Representatives, which favored annexation, passed an enabling act to admit Texas without treaty. A few days before the end of President Tyler's term the Senate accepted this bill, after amending it so as to leave the incoming Polk Administration free to make a new treaty. The assurance had been given that the Tyler Administration vould not attempt to carry out the provisions of the cenabiling hill, but on March 3, 1845. Secretary Calhoun sent the act to the Texan Congress. It was subsequently ratified by the people of Texas, and the independent province became a state in the Union without further legislation.

This political trickery on the part of Secretary Calhoun and President Tyler had the effect of breaking the precedents set in the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and thus introducing some confusion as to the proper methods to be employed in conducting further negotiations for the annexation of either colonies or independent severeign states. The Alaskan treaty, of course, followed the precedent of the Louisiana purchase, and the retary-making power of the Executive. The Senat

slation.
In the present feeling, which seems to run almost nanimously in the direction of annexation, it is

likely that either the treaty-making power or direct Congressional action can be invoked with the certainty of an immediate response. The temper of Congress favors the absorption of the Hawanian Islands, but is at the same time almost unanimously opposed to their admission into the Union except as an unorganized territory. It will be seen then that either Congress or the State Department must devise some new method of territorial expansion; for those used in acquiring Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Alaska will not be available in securing the former kingdom of Kalakana under the conditions outlined in Mr. Chandler's resolution and demanded by the almost unstrimous judgment of the people of the United States.

#### A TALK BY MINISTER SMITH.

SIBILITY

HAWAH MUST SEEK AN ALLIANCE SOMEWHERE -THE PER'ONALITY OF THE OUTEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 30.-Mott Smith, the Hawaiian Minister here under the Government just overthrown, gave this afternoon an interesting talk on the Ha-walian situation which reflects, no doubt, the feeling of the more conservative representatives abroad of

"I am sea," said Mr. Smith, "as to the future movements of the Hawalian Commissioners who arrived in San Francisco on Saturday. One thing, however, appears to be certain, and that is, that should the United States Government fail to recognize methods of executive or legislative procedure look- them they will find themselves in an awkward position. Like all revolutionists, they take their United States. As the New-Hampshire Senator chances of ultimate success in securing the recog-said this afternoon, the resolution was not drawn inition of other nations. They represent the head and lined the streets through which, the funeral front of the advanced annexation party at the islands. procession passed. to any particular course of action in its dealing so far as ultimate annexation is concerned, there has always existed a feeling, especially among the white residents, that the Islands would eventually become a part of the United States, but that such emalgamation would be the result of diplomatic negotiation and friendly rather than forcible union. This time has been precipitated, as is now well known, by the act of the Queen in her endeavor to advance

"The whites have been increasing, the natives dying out. They have seen their country slipping rested and upon the coffin itself were a wreath away from them, but instead of attributing it to the of orchids and roses from President Harrison; a true reason, they have attributed it to the rapacity of the white. This revolution has been the outcome of a growing sentiment of years, but until now the Government has been able to keep it down. Personally I am unable to say whether this movement is a National one or not. I notice in this morning's coldem of annexation. The President is requested, dispatches that Mr. Castle thinks the native people "But the Queen has her rights still, has she not

was asked.

"Yes," repiled the Minister, "she has. overcome by force. The United States, in landing a cross of ivy leaves and violets from Mrs. Henry marines and armed men, assisted, of course, maintenance of that force. she will appeal to this tovernment for the restoration of her rights. I believe her agents are also on their way here." "How about the participation of foreign powers

in this controversy? Thath England and Germany will probably at once interest themselves, make their cor crticisms and take whatever action they may think ecessary to protect their interests. Germany and France will probably act passively; but I think Eng- THE PARLOR CROWDED WITH PROMINENT land's action will be more active and pro-"Do you think Engand would object to the annex-

ation of the Island by our Government! "Giving my opinion in this matter just the same as any other man, I will say that her interest has always been very strong at the islands. I notice this morning in the dispatches strong protests in the British press. I should say that England will certainly object to the annexation."

you unticipate trouble-war, for instance-if the United States ignored what England considered

"I do not care to be quoted as to England's pos sible intentions. There will be, however, a concentration of war vessels in Henolulu Harbor at once Japan, which has 16,000 people here, will be repreted, but her interests are comparatively slight. and ask its ratification, thus acquiring England has already probably disputched her menall get together there will be a big pow-wow, and of course conditions will be very different from now, when the United States alone is represented. In this connection it should be berne in mind that the sequently the sentiment generally of the people; but

"Assuming that England would object to the an-

"Assuming that England would object to the annexation, do you think she would insist upon a dual protectorate with the United States over the islands similar to the triparute treaty over samen!"

—1 think that would be the natural outcome of a compromise. There will be a great amount of diplomatic conferences and negotiations over the matter. It is the first instance of the kind the United States has ever had to deal with, when the people of another country voluntarily asked for annexation, the protest of foreign powers. Consequently to United States must decide whether it will assume the risk of annexation and its possible results. That's the whole thing in a misshed.

whom treaties of purchase were made by this Government. The territory bought was held to be merged in the general territory owned by the Federal Government, out of which new States were afterward to be admitted to the Union. The acquisitions of territory by purchase were, of course, accepted as a legitimate exercise of the treaty-making power, and in each case the treaty of course, accepted as a legitimate exercise of the treaty-making power, and in each case the treaty of course, accepted as a legitimate exercise of the treaty-making power, and in each case the treaty of costs was submitted for intilication to the Senate. Congress thereafter adopted legislation to carry the provisions of the treaties into effect. In the case of Texas, an independent Republic, the treaty-making power was also invoked for annexation, but it broke down under the opposition of a strong minority of the Senate, and Texas was finally admitted to the Union, not as a mere addition to the general territory of the United States by the use of the treaty power which acquired Loussiana, Florida and Alassa, but as a full-fledged State, by an enabling act which acquired Loussiana, Florida and Alassa, but as a full-fledged State, by an enabling act which originated in Congress and had to pass both houses.

The Texas precedent fits the case of Hawaii, in that Hawaii, like the Texan Republic, is an independent forcin power, applying on its own motion and by its own authority for annexation, and is not a simple colony or fragment of territory offered for alicanation by another Government. But the Texas precedent will not fit, if the United States is to acquire Hawaii not as a State, but as an addition to the general territory as yet malmitted; for in that case an enabling act on the part of Congress would be inappropriate, aperced for and congress and a strong minority of an encourage of the last and odition to the general territory as yet malmitted; for in that case an enabling act on the part of Congress would be inappropriate, applications and

#### THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLT. ARBER OF MESSRS. DALE AND THURSTON AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH HAWAII,

Washington, Jan. 30 (special).-It may be inter esting to know something of the personal history and character of the leaders in the present Hawalian revolution. Here are some facts about two of the men who have taken the lead in overthrowing the kingdom, and who are now foremost in urging an-

sanford Ballard Dole, who has been declared temperary president under the Provisional Government was born in Honolulu, of American parents, in 1844. His father and mother were missioneries, and landed in Henolulu in 1840, after a long journey from Maine. Mr. Dole received his early education at the Pubahan College, and there chose the profession of the law. His father was in moderate circumstances, and he carned enough money himself to come to ollege in America. He entered Williams College at the age of twenly-two and took a general cour-e for a year. Then he entered the law office of William Brigham, of Boston, and continued his studies there. After a year's study he was admitted to the bar, and soon after this returned to the Sandwich Islands, He was admitted at once to the bar of the Hawaiian kingdom. He then practised his profession as a lawyer until 1887, when he was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the Kingdom. He was married in 1873 to

Miss Anna P. Cate, of Massachusetts. an interested observer of political events, and in 1884 stricken household, because the one that had gone became a member of the Legislature. Five years later he was returned to the Legislature. He took consolation that comes from above fall for the legislature. During his residence in the islands he has been a prominent part in the reform movement which culminated in the revolution of 1887, and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Hawai an Legislature

Continued on Fifth Page,

## PRICE THREE CENTS. JAMES G. BLAINE'S FUNERAL

SIMPLE SERVICES AT THE HOME AND THE

CHURCH.

THRONGS OF PROMINENT PEOPLE PRESENT-THE HIGHEST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, DIPLO-MATS AND RELATIVES OF THE DEAD

> STATESMAN FILL THE CHURCH-CROWDS LINE THE STREETS WHEN THE PROCESTION

PASSES-THE BURIAL AT OAK HILL

Washington, Jan. 30 .- Mr. Blaine could not have a private funeral. Every effort was made to omply with his own understood wishes and with the expressed desires of his family in this regard, but the surging wave of public interest swept over the barriers imposed and made his private funeral one of the most impressive of public demonstrations in honor of the dead.

The most eminent men in the Nation stood around his bier. All business in the National Capitol was suspended during the period when the funeral services were in progress. The presence of the President and Cabinet and Supreme Judges and high officials of Congress and of the Diplomatic Corps was not more significant than the homage

The parlor on the second floor of the house on Lafayette Square, where the body lay in its cedar coffin closely scaled, was fairly embowered with flower pieces. The coffin itself rested on a huge bed of roses, violets, palm leaves and ferns sont by Mrs. Emmons Blaine; it was about nine feet long by four feet wide. A large ship of state, sent by the Knights of Reciprocity, was near by and around the pedestals on which the coffin wreath of white roses and violets from Mrs. Zach Chandler; a simple wreath of violets tied with ribbons from James G. Blaine, jr.; a garland of violets from Mrs. Eugene Hale (which was placed on the coffin ; a wreath of roses and violets from Louis Dent, Consul to Kingston, Jamaica (formerly Mr. Biaine's private secretary); a large wreath of violets and white orchids from Mrs. R. R. Hitt; an immense wreath of white flowers with long She was streamers of ribbon from the Diplomatic Corps; Cabot Lodge; a wreath of lilies of the valley and palm leaves from Mrs. Whitelaw Reid; a wreath of roses from Mrs. Emmons Blaine; a large cross and spray of lilies from Mrs. Loring; a bunch of white roses from General Alger; sago palms and violets from Secretary Tracy; ivy cross sprayed with white roses from Mrs. Audenreid; a wreath of ivy sprayed with red roses from Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, and many more.

The parlor, not at any time a very commodious one, was far too small for the people invited. The President entered accompanied by Mrs. Mo-Kee, his private secretary, Mr. Halford, and Lieutenant Parke. The Vice-President was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Morton. Then came the members of the Cabinet, Secretary of State Foster: Secretary of the Treasury Foster and his family; Secretary Elkins and his family; Secretary Tracy and his family; Secretary Noble and his family; Postmaster-General Wanamaker and his family; Attorney-General Miller and his family; Secretary Rusk and his family; the Chief Justice of the United States, just arrived from the funeral of his late associate, Justice Lamar, was accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Fuller. Closely following them came Mrs. Hitt, Mrss Macomb, Miss Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Senator and Mrs. Cameron, Miss Cameron, Senator and Mrs. Chandler, General and Mrs. Parker, commercial and financial interests are all toward and bound in America, which will offset conseand Mrs. John R. McLean, General R. A. Alger, these facts will have no bearing with the other Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. John Hay, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Newlands, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cumming, Representative and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Marcellus Bailey, Mrs. Audenried, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Dannell, of Minnesota; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, ex-Governor and Mrs. Perham. of Maine: Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, A. C. Tyler, Mrs. Francis B. Loring, Senators Gordon and Voorhees, Speaker Crisp, Representative Holman and J. T. Devine Mr. Blaine's stenographer in the preparation of his "Twenty Years of Congress"), Representative Blount and Charles Emory Smith, Editor of "The Philadelphia Press," ex-Minister to Russia; Representative and Mrs. Dingley, Representative Milliken, Mrs. Frye, the Maine delegation of fourteen gentlemen, headed by Governor Cleaves; S. P. Fessenden, of Connecticut : Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Senators Allison, McPherson and Sherman, Senators Cockrell and Gorman, Senators Aldrich and Morrill, Senator and Mrs. Dawes, Senator Hoar, Senator and Mrs. Washburn, Senator Ransom and General Baird, Judge and Mrs. Wylie and many others. Not all those who had requested or received invi-tations to the house could obtain admission to

the mansion, and many remained in the long line of carriages which filled the adjacent streets. The immediate mourners grouped round the coffin were the widow, her daughters, Mrs. Damresch and Miss Harriet Blaine; James G. Blaine, ir., Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton, Mr. Blaine's cousin; R. G. Blaine, brother of the dead statesman, and his wife and daughter: Hampton Denman, of Missouri, cousin of Mr. Plaine; Frank, Henry, Horace and Augustus Stanwood, Walter Stinson and W. H. Hatch!

all nephews of the dead man.

AN ORDERLY CROWD IN THE STREETS. Though a concourse of several thousand people occupied Lafayette Square facing the Blaine residence, and though the doors and windows of the houses adjoining were thronged with spectators and the double line of carriages-150 or more in number-extended far along Pennsylvania-ave. in front of the Treasury and the State, War and Navy Department buildings, there was no disorder or confusion.

The ceremonies inside the house were of marked simplicity. Before the hour of 10 the invited guests began to arrive and take their seats in the front parlor. There were no chairs reserved, except for the President and for the immediate family of the dead man. Eleven o'clock was the hour named for the simple service of prayer which was to precede the removal of the body to the church for the more public rites. It was only a few minutes after that hour when the mourners entered and the President and all the distinguished concourse rose. The family was followed by the Rev. Dr. Hamiin, of the Church of the Covenant, who, standing beside the coffin, in a low tone delivered a prayer for the departed. As he did so Walter Damrosch touched the keys of the piano to a slow dirge. Dr. Hamlin returned thanks to God that by his power this life was ended only that the life of immortality might be begun. He besought the Almighty that comfort might come to every member of the and sweetly upon them. Speak to them words of comfort such as thou alone can teach. This we

ask in the name of our Saviour, Amen.' This completed the brief and impressive see